

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Monthly Means of 8 A.M. Meteorological Observations for February 1929.

Height of Observatory above Sea Level	BANGALORE	MYSORE	HASSAN	CHITALDRUG
	3021 ft.	2518 ft.	3149 ft.	2405 ft.
Barometer (red. to 32° F.)	27·007	27·465	26·878	27·583
Temperatures in shade:—				
Dry Bulb	68·7	70·5	70·6	71·9
Daily Max. do	86·3	89·0	88·0	89·4
Daily Min. do	62·9	66·0	63·1	67·3
Wet Bulb	63·4	65·4	64·0	63·8
Temperatures of Radiation:—				
Daily Max. Solar Heat in Vacuo	152·0			
Daily Min. Temp. on Grass	57·5			
Rainfall:—Total in inches	1·11	0·62	0·07	0·84
Wind Direction	S 72° E	S 22° E	S 83° E	S 48° E
Velocity (miles per day)	107	92	64	76
Clear Sky: Percentage	65	58	70	64
Bright Sunshine: Hours daily	8·8			

Dated 6th March 1929.

C. SESHACHAR,

Meteorological Reporter.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

NOTE ON THE STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN MYSORE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING
SATURDAY THE 2ND MARCH 1929.

A total of 88 attacks with 58 deaths from plague was returned during the week against 69 attacks with 44 deaths in the previous week all districts being affected except Chitaldrug District. The City of Mysore returned 2 attacks with 2 deaths. The City of Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Field area remained free from the disease.

2. Comparative figures for the corresponding week were 25 attacks and 20 deaths in 1927 and 45 attacks and 26 deaths in 1928.

3. A total of 18 attacks with 4 deaths from small-pox was returned for two villages in Bowringpet Taluk, and one village in each of the Tumkur, Honnali and Malur Taluks, and the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field area.

4. The State remained free from cholera, influenza and relapsing fever.

5. The total mortality for the Bangalore City amounted to 68, representing a calculated annual ratio of 29·74 per mille of population, against the average ratio of 27·06 for 1927. Classified according to causes, the deaths numbered 1 under small-pox, 2 under malaria, 12 under pneumonia, 1 under other fevers, 7 under phthisis, 2 under dysentery and diarrhoea and 43 under all other causes.

6. As compared with the City, the Civil and Military Station returned 96 deaths for the week ending 24th February 1929, representing a calculated annual ratio of 39·04 per mille of population against 38·60 in the previous week. The causes of death were small-pox 5, malaria 1, pneumonia 25, phthisis 3, dysentery and diarrhoea 13, typhoid 2, and all other causes 47.

7. The total mortality for the Mysore City was 53, representing a calculated annual ratio of 32·82 per mille of population against the average ratio of 35·30 for 1927. The causes of death were plague 2, small-pox 1, malaria 3, pneumonia 9, typhoid 1, phthisis 3, dysentery and diarrhoea 7, and all other causes 27.

8. There were 63 deaths from all causes reported from the Kolar Gold Field area, equivalent to a calculated annual ratio of 36·52 per mille of population against the average ratio of 38·28 for 1927. The deaths were small-pox 1, pneumonia 8, other fevers 1, phthisis 1, dysentery and diarrhoea 9 and all other causes 43.

J. V. KARVE,
Sanitary Commissioner.